

Pre-Solo Written Exam

Name: _____

This written test can be completed at home, open-book, as it designed to test your ability to research answers and reinforce knowledge before you solo. If you cannot answer a question, leave it blank and discuss it with your instructor. In addition, you must complete the aircraft checkout sheet.

1. Which items must you have in your possession to solo an aircraft as a student? FAR §61.3, (a)(1 & 2) and (c) and §61.51(i)(2) _____

2. Which maneuvers are required (in an airplane) before you may solo? FAR §61.87(d)

3. What are your limitations as a student pilot? FAR §61.87(o) and (n), 61.89, §91.93(a) and (b) and 61.95 _____

4. How long is your medical certificate valid for? FAR §61.23(d)

5. Who is the final authority and responsible person for the operation of an aircraft? FAR §91.3

6. Which aircraft documents are required to be on board for each flight? FAR §91.9 and §91.203

7. Which inspections are required to maintain an airworthy aircraft and how often?
FAR §91.409 _____
FAR §91.413 _____
FAR §91.207 _____
When is a 100-hour inspection required?
8. What preflight action is required prior to a flight? FAR §91.103 _____

9. During preflight you notice the beacon is inoperative and strobe lights are not installed. Can you fly the airplane? FAR §91.205 and §91.209 _____

10. When are you required to wear a safety belt? FAR §91.107 _____

11. When departing southeast, above 3000' AGL, what altitudes can you be at? FAR §91.159

12. When are you permitted to deviate from an ATC instruction? FAR §91.123 _____

13. What is the minimum amount of time a pilot is required to wait after the consumption of alcohol? FAR §91.17 _____

14. During engine run-up, you cause rocks and debris to be directed toward another aircraft or person. Could this be considered careless or reckless operation of an aircraft? Why? FAR §91.13 _____

15. What is the minimum reserve fuel required for day VFR operations? FAR §91.151

16. What defines aerobatic flight? FAR §91.303 _____

17. When are parachutes required to be worn and by whom? FAR §91.307 _____

18. When practicing steep turns, stalls and maneuvering during slow flight, the entry altitude must allow a recovery to be completed no lower than how many feet AGL? _____
19. What are wing-tip vortices (wake turbulence)? When are they greatest? Describe the proper avoidance. AIM 7-3-1 _____

20. Will the engine still run if the master switch is turned off? Why? _____

21. What would happen to the fuel indicators if all electricity in the airplane were lost? _____

22. If you see smoke coming from the panel, what does this indicate and what would you do?

True or False

- _____ If, while circling an airport in preparation to land, you receive a steady red light from the tower, you should give way to other aircraft and continue circling. FAR §91.125
- _____ If you have been properly cleared to make a flight and when ready for take-off you receive flashing white lights from the traffic control tower, you should return to the starting point on the airport. FAR §91.125
- _____ If you are ready for take-off and receive a flashing red light from the control tower, you should taxi clear of the landing area (runway) in use. FAR §91.125
- _____ If you receive an alternating red and green light from the traffic control tower, you should be on the alert for hazardous or unusual conditions. FAR §91.125
- _____ Between the hours of sunset and sunrise, you should not have an airplane in the air without operating position and anti-collision lights. FAR §91.209(a & b) and §91.205(c)
- _____ An aircraft in distress has the right-of-way over all other aircraft except lighter-than-air aircraft. FAR §91.113(c)
- _____ You may not enter Class C airspace without specific clearance from the controlling agency: i.e. "Cessna 12234 cleared to enter Class C airspace." FAR §91.130(c)
- _____ Over congested areas of cities or towns, the minimum legal altitude is 1000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2000 feet from the aircraft. FAR §91.119(b)
- _____ The minimum legal altitudes for flight anywhere (except during take-offs and landings) is an altitude which will permit, in the event of engine failure, an emergency landing without undue hazard to persons or property on the surface. FAR §91.119(a)
- _____ Even though your airplane has the right-of-way according to Federal Aviation Regulations, it is your responsibility to maneuver to avoid collision. FAR §91.113(b)
- _____ If your airplane is overtaking another, it is your responsibility to avoid collision and you should alter your course to the right. FAR §91.113(f)
- _____ If two or more airplanes are on final approach to landing, the right-of-way belongs to the airplane which is at the higher altitude. FAR §91.113(g)
- _____ An airplane which is ready for take-off has the right-of-way over an airplane approaching to land. FAR §91.113(g)
- _____ When two airplanes are approaching head-on, or approximately so, the faster must alter its course to the left. FAR §91.113(e)
- _____ Mode C transponder is required at my home airport. FAR §91.215

Draw and list the runways, direction of turns, traffic pattern altitude, runway lengths, noise abatement procedures, airspace, VFR minimums, and all radio frequencies for your airport and one other nearby airport.

I certify that _____ has satisfactorily competed the presolo knowledge exam of section §61.87(b) for the _____ (make/model). We have reviewed and discussed any incorrect or incomplete answers on this exam and the aircraft checkout sheet.

Date	Instructor's Signature	Certificate #	Expiration
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